

EXHIBIT 47

To
**PLAINTIFF'S LOCAL RULE 56.1(b)(3)(C) STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL FACTS
REQUIRING DENIAL OF THE CITY'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

March 15, 2016

Case No. 14-CV-4391

the chicago police department



philip j. cline ▶ superintendent

[2004 DEDICATION]

Officer Michael P. Gordon, Star No. 18751

The 2004 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents, especially Officer Michael P. Gordon who was killed in the line of duty in August 2004.

“You will always be remembered.”

On Sunday, 08 August 2004, at approximately 0545 hours, while on duty, Police Officer Michael P. Gordon along with his partner, Probationary Police Officer John Dalcason, were involved in a motor vehicle accident. Both officers were ejected from their patrol car. Officer Gordon died as a result of injuries sustained in the accident.

Officer Gordon was appointed to the Department on 28 October 2002 and was assigned to the 011th District. He is survived by his wife and four children.



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

2004 ANNUAL REPORT

[mission statement]

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by, the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

[pledge against racial profiling]

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

Prepared by:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

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making chicago the safest big city in america



[message from the superintendent]

I remain committed to making Chicago the safest big city in America, and we remain firmly on that path. Last year, index (serious) crime declined by 3.7 percent compared to the previous year, which meant fewer victims of crime in Chicago. Murders in 2004 decreased by 25.2 percent compared to the previous year, reaching a 38-year low, a fact about which I am especially proud. I attribute much of this success to our major emphasis on reducing gang-related crime and the innovative strategies we have put in place to accomplish this. Our use of intelligence to rapidly deploy resources to high-crime areas means we can often prevent crime before it happens. More resources mean more officers in targeted areas doing more things. Our officers are making more traffic stops, stopping vehicles that match those used in recent shootings, and looking for stolen cars, which are often used in drive-by shootings.

Some of our other successful strategies include targeting open air drug markets, disrupting gang activity, and recovering more illegal firearms. Our efforts are

paying off handsomely.

We are proud of our successes in 2004, but there is still too much crime in many of our communities. That is why we must work even harder in 2005 to make every community safer. We must continue to be flexible, innovative, and proactive so we can do a better job of preventing crime instead of merely responding to it.

We must also recognize that innovative policing strategies will not succeed unless they are backed by the trust and partnership of the community. Key to building trust and strengthening the partnership is delivering a strong message that racial profiling and bias-based policing are unacceptable practices. This message needs to be delivered to officers through tough policy, strict accountability, diverse hiring, and constant training. The message also needs to go out to those we serve that we do not practice any form of biased-based policing. We are taking a number of steps to make sure our policy against biased-based policing is clear and that it is being

[message from the superintendent]

followed throughout the Department. These include:

- Continuing community outreach to raise awareness of the Office of Professional Standards (OPS)/Internal Affairs Division (IAD) complaint process to encourage individuals who feel they were wrongly stopped by the police to file a complaint so it can be fully investigated.
- Reviewing our in-service training curriculum on biased-based policing and refreshing our training efforts regarding vehicle stops and searches.
- Working with an outside consultant to conduct a full review of the Department's policy on biased-based policing to ensure it is current and state of the art.
- Having command staff members continue to reinforce the Department's policy on racial profiling with supervisors and field officers.

The combination of innovative, effective policing strategies, implemented in a

manner which respects the diversity of our residents, is a recipe for success. But one more ingredient is needed: your active involvement and participation. We hope you will join our fight against crime by attending your local beat community meetings, where you can work with your neighbors and the police on neighborhood crime and disorder problems. The community policing office of your local district can give you information about beat community meetings and other, exciting CAPS programs that help your community.

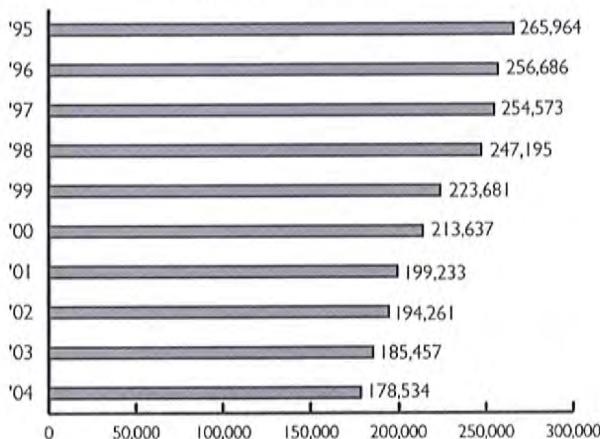
B. Silvia J. Cline



[crime]

[crime trends]

exhibit 1.
total index crime, 1995-2004



Reported index crime declined consistently in the ten years from 1995 through 2004. The overall decline was 32.9 percent or 3.36 percent per year on a compound annual basis. Between 2003 and 2004 the decrease was 3.7 percent.

about index crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operations, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed below.

violent crime:	
murder.	the willful killing of a person or death through the criminal act of another.
criminal sexual assault.	broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.
robbery.	the taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.
aggravated assault/battery.	the intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.
property crime:	
burglary.	the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.
theft.	the unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.
motor vehicle theft.	the unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.
arson.	the willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

[index crime]

The overall decrease in index crime between 2003 and 2004 was reflected in each specific crime category. Three individual crime categories showed a substantially greater decrease than the overall decline of 3.7 percent: murder (25.2 percent), arson (18.2 percent) and robbery (8.2 percent). Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by 3.9:1, a ratio slightly higher than in recent years. As in 2003, violent crimes declined at a faster rate than property crimes (7.0 percent vs. 2.9 percent), a reversal of recent trends.

exhibit 2. index crime, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
Murder	599	448	-25.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,805	1,706	-5.5%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	114	105	-7.9%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,691	1,601	-5.3%
Robbery - Total	17,324	15,895	-8.2%
Armed Robbery*	10,536	9,455	-10.3%
Strongarm Robbery	6,788	6,440	-5.1%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	19,800	18,731	-5.4%
Gun	6,277	5,158	-17.8%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,511	4,691	4.0%
Other dangerous weapon**	7,912	8,383	6.0%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,100	499	-54.6%
Violent Crime Subtotal	39,528	36,780	-7.0%
Burglary - Total	25,102	24,419	-2.7%
Forcible Entry	18,048	17,359	-3.8%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	5,980	6,131	2.5%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,074	929	-13.5%
Theft	97,098	93,809	-3.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,784	22,753	-0.1%
Arson	945	773	-18.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	145,929	141,754	-2.9%
Total Index Crimes	185,457	178,534	-3.7%

* Includes attempted armed robbery.

** Includes aggravated domestic battery, aggravated assault or battery against a child, and aggravated assault or battery against a senior citizen in which a weapon type was not specified.

[violent crime vs. property crime]

Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force and/or bodily harm. Violent crimes accounted for 20.6 percent of all 2004 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 79.4 percent. These are close to the figures of recent years, although they reflect a slightly greater proportion of property crimes and a smaller proportion of violent crimes. In 2002, for example, the percentages were 23.7, violent crimes, and 76.3 percent, property crimes.

Three categories accounted for almost all (94.1 percent) of the 2004 violent crimes: robbery (43.2 percent), aggravated battery (31.2 percent) and aggravated assault (19.7 percent). Murder represented 1.2 percent of violent crimes, close to the 1.5 percent in 2003. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 66.2 percent of the reported total, virtually identical to the 66.5 percent in 2003. Theft, in fact, retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for more than half (52.5 percent) of all reported incidents in 2004.

exhibit 3a. violent vs. property crime, 2004

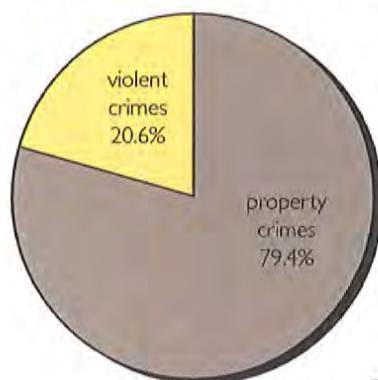


exhibit 3b. violent crime, 2004

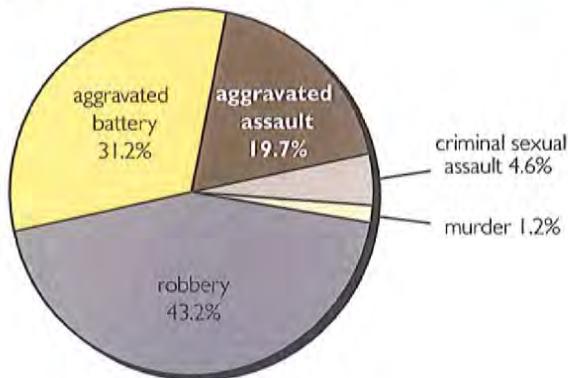
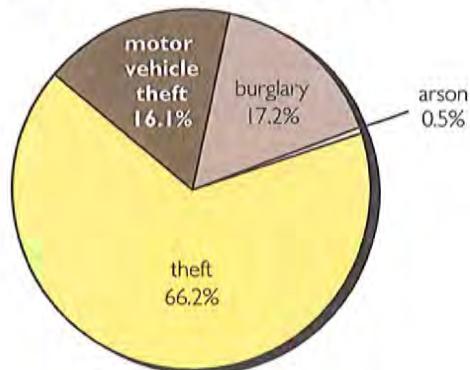


exhibit 3c. property crime, 2004



index crime victims

Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (63.4 percent vs. 36.6 percent) and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (51.9 percent vs. 48.1 percent). Two gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority (87.5 percent) of homicide victims were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal sexual assault victims (90.2 percent) were female.

African Americans were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2004, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (65.3 percent) than property crime victims (44.2 percent). Hispanics (18.1 percent) and Caucasians (14.8 percent) were the next-most frequent victims of violent crime, both at considerably lower levels. Caucasians ranked second as victims of property crime, at 34.3 percent.

exhibit 4a. index crime victims by gender, 2004

Crime	Male	Female
Murder	87.5%	12.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.8%	90.2%
Robbery	70.6%	29.4%
Aggravated Assault	56.3%	43.7%
Aggravated Battery	64.9%	35.1%
Total Violent Crime	63.4%	36.6%
Burglary	52.0%	48.0%
Theft	49.1%	50.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	61.5%	38.5%
Arson	57.9%	42.1%
Total Property Crime	51.9%	48.1%
Total Index Crime	54.8%	45.2%

exhibit 4b. index crime victims by race, 2004

Crime	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	72.3%	6.5%	20.1%	1.1%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69.3%	14.4%	15.6%	0.6%	0.1%
Robbery	57.0%	20.8%	18.9%	3.0%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	67.6%	12.5%	18.9%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated Battery	73.8%	8.7%	16.7%	0.7%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	65.3%	14.8%	18.1%	1.7%	0.1%
Burglary	45.7%	34.3%	17.1%	2.7%	0.2%
Theft	41.7%	37.9%	16.9%	3.2%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	51.2%	21.7%	24.8%	2.2%	0.1%
Arson	47.4%	18.3%	31.5%	2.6%	0.1%
Total Property Crime	44.2%	34.3%	18.4%	3.0%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	49.6%	29.3%	18.3%	2.6%	0.2%

Note: "Caucasian" includes non-Hispanic, self identified as Caucasian; "African American" includes anyone self-identified as African American; "Hispanic" includes anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race; "Asian" includes anyone self-identified as Asian or Pacific Islander; "Other" includes all other self-identified races not mentioned above.

case clearances

exhibit 5a. index offenses and clearances, 2004

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	448	234	52.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,706	758	44.4%
Robbery	15,895	2,847	17.9%
Aggravated Assault	7,257	4,148	57.2%
Aggravated Battery	11,474	4,894	42.7%
Violent Crime Subtotal	36,780	12,881	35.0%
<hr/>			
Burglary	24,419	2,277	9.3%
Theft	93,809	15,946	17.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,753	3,072	13.5%
Arson	773	151	19.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	141,754	21,446	15.1%
Total	178,534	34,327	19.2%

The percentage of cases cleared in 2004 was 19.2 percent, the same as in 2003. This figure is slightly lower than the combined percentage for the previous five years, which was 20.9 percent. As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for more than half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft.

On average, violent crimes were twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (35.0 percent vs. 15.1 percent). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate at 57.2 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 9.3 percent.

exhibit 5b. index offenses and clearances, 2003

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	599	304	50.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,805	732	40.6%
Robbery	17,324	2,882	16.6%
Aggravated Assault	7,332	4,020	54.8%
Aggravated Battery	12,468	4,701	37.7%
Violent Crime Subtotal	39,528	12,639	32.0%
<hr/>			
Burglary	25,102	2,567	10.2%
Theft	97,098	16,865	17.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,784	3,342	14.7%
Arson	945	188	19.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	145,929	22,962	15.7%
Total	185,457	35,601	19.2%

Data taken from 2003 Annual Report

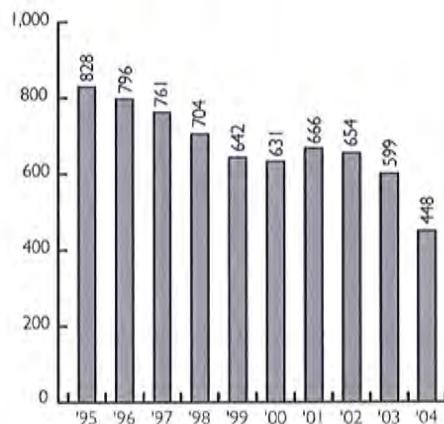
* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) is arrested, charged, and prosecuted and those cleared exceptionally. Incidents are cleared exceptionally when an offender has been identified, there is enough evidence to arrest, charge, and prosecute the offender, and the offender's location is known so that he/she can be taken into custody, but circumstances outside the control of the police department have prevented the arrest, charging, and/or prosecution of an offender (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2004).

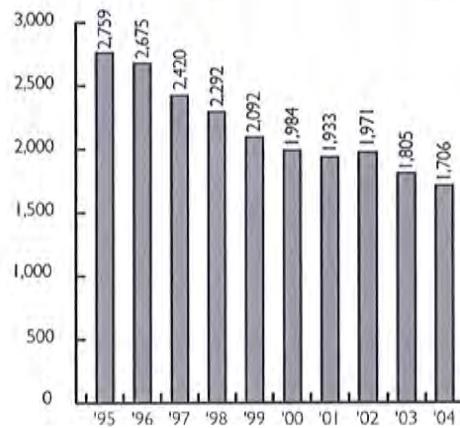
Note: The numbers reported for case clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is due to the fact that a case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance then becomes recorded in the year in which the crime occurred. For comparative purposes, the case clearance data in Exhibit 5b. match the numbers reported in the CPD 2003 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in 2004.

[violent crime trends]

**exhibit 6a.
murder, 1995-2004**

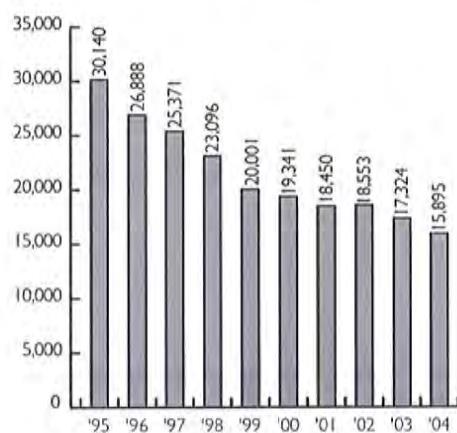


**exhibit 6b.
criminal sexual assault, 1995-2004**

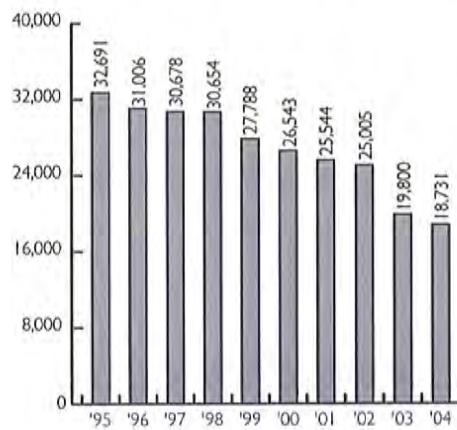


Violent crimes declined steadily from 1995 through 2004, at a compound annual rate of 6.35 percent. The 36,780 violent crimes in 2004 represent a ten-year decline of 44.6 percent from 66,418 in 1995. As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1995 and 2004: robbery, 47.3 percent; murder, 45.9 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 42.7 percent; criminal sexual assault, 38.2 percent. Aggravated assault/battery declined every year during the reporting period. Each of the other categories had an increase in one year of the reporting period, against an overall pattern of decline.

**exhibit 6c.
robbery, 1995-2004**

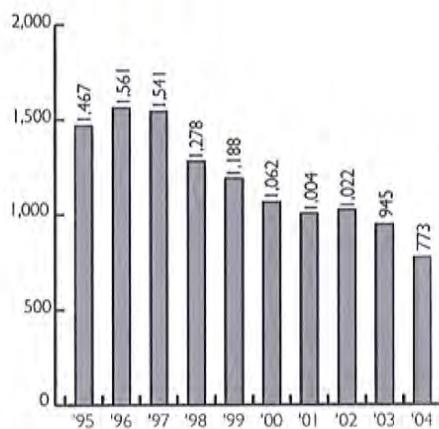


**exhibit 6d.
aggravated assault/battery, 1995-2004**

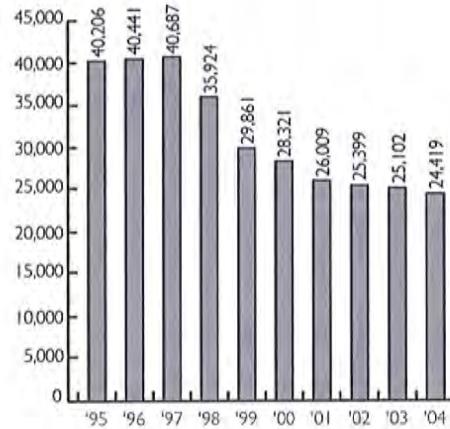


[property crime trends]

**exhibit 7a.
arson, 1995-2004**



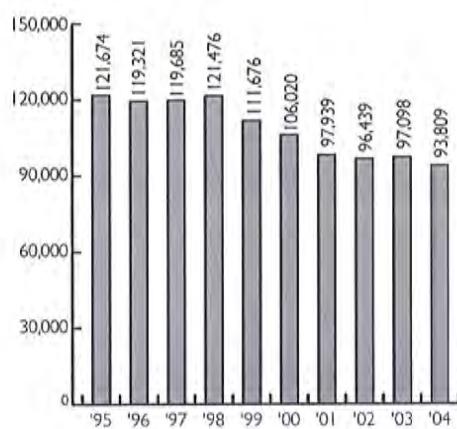
**exhibit 7b.
burglary, 1995-2004**



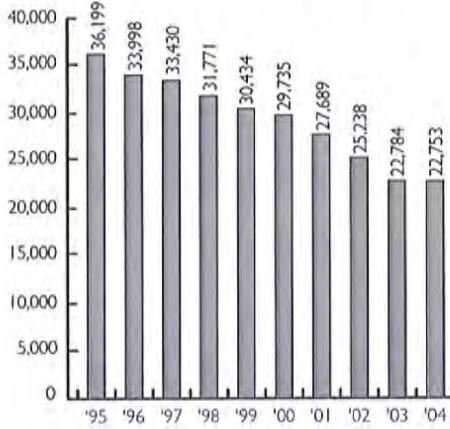
With the exception of 1996-1997, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1995 and 2004. The compound, annual rate of decrease was 3.79 percent. The 141,754 property crimes reported in 2004 represent a decline of 29.0 percent from the 199,546 offenses in 1995. This decrease is 15.6 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1995 and 2004: arson, 47.3 percent; burglary, 39.3 percent; motor vehicle theft, 37.1 percent; theft, 22.9 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined every year during the reporting period. All of the other categories had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

**exhibit 7c.
theft, 1995-2004**



**exhibit 7d.
motor vehicle theft, 1995-2004**



[murder]

Murders decreased by 25.2 percent between 2003 and 2004. Of the 2004 murders whose cause has been determined, 42.0 percent arose from gang activity, while 25.7 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery (11.3 percent) and other (10.5 percent) were the only other motives which accounted for more than 10 percent of murders of known cause.

As compared to 2003, there was a slight increase in the proportion of offenders under 21 years of age (from 35.9 percent to 37.5 percent) and a decrease in those between 21 and 30 (from 43.7 percent to 39.6 percent). In both years, however, approximately four out of five murder offenders were age 30 and under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the median victim's age was 26 in 2004, the median offender's age was 23. From another perspective, persons over 30 were 37.3 percent of the victim population, while they were 22.8 percent of the offender population.

exhibit 8a. causative factors, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Altercations	131	98	-25.2%
Child Abuse	8	15	87.5%
Domestic	44	23	-47.7%
Gang-related	242	160	-33.9%
Robbery	61	43	-29.5%
Index other than Robbery	1	2	100.0%
Other	44	40	-9.1%
Under Investigation	68	67	-1.5%
Total	599	448	-25.2%

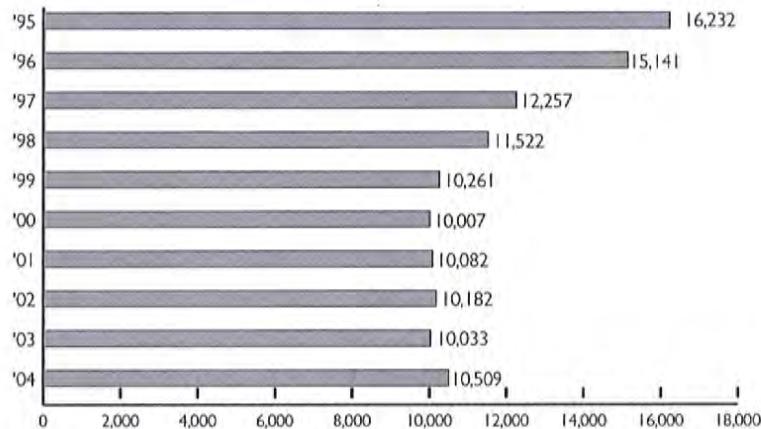
exhibit 8b. ages of offenders, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	162	125
21 - 30	197	132
31 - 40	58	45
41 - 50	28	24
51 - 60	5	4
61 - 70	1	3
71 - 80	0	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	451	333

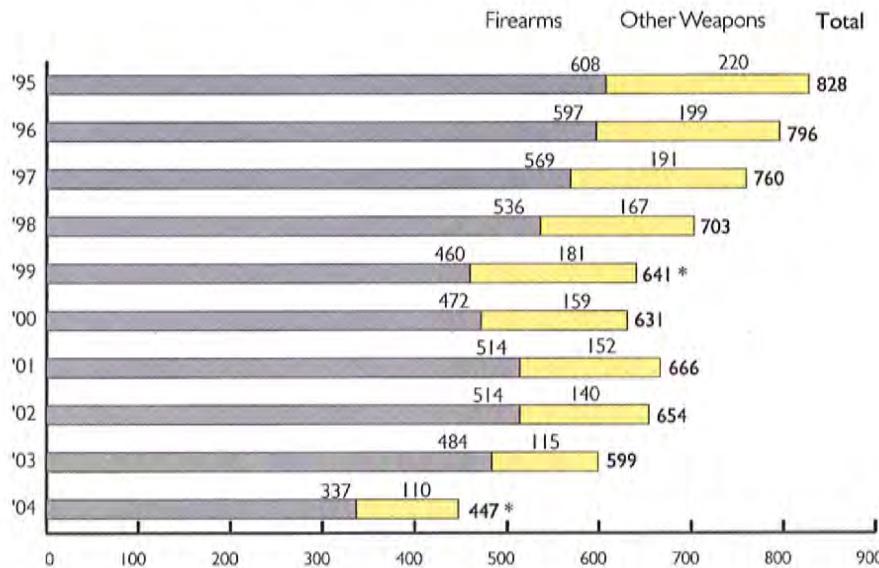
exhibit 8c. ages of victims, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
10 & Under	11	17
11 - 20	130	112
21 - 30	271	152
31 - 40	82	91
41 - 50	65	51
51 - 60	28	14
61 - 70	3	5
71 - 80	6	5
Over 80	3	1
Total	599	448

firearms

exhibit 9a. firearms recoveries, 1995-2004

The 10,509 firearms recovered by Chicago police officers in 2004 is an increase of 4.7 percent over 2003, and a six-year high in the number of recoveries. Firearms were used in 75.4 percent of 2004 murders, a retrenchment from the 80.8 percent in 2003, and the reversal of a three-year trend in which the percentage of murders involving a firearm had reached a ten-year high.

exhibit 9b. murder offenses by weapon type, 1995-2004

* There was one murder in 2004 and one murder in 1999 in which the weapon type was unknown.

[chicago community areas]

- 1 Rogers Park
- 2 West Ridge
- 3 Uptown
- 4 Lincoln Square
- 5 North Center
- 6 Lake View
- 7 Lincoln Park
- 8 Near North Side
- 9 Edison Park
- 10 Norwood Park
- 11 Jefferson Park
- 12 Forest Glen
- 13 North Park
- 14 Albany Park
- 15 Portage Park
- 16 Irving Park
- 17 Dunning
- 18 Montclare
- 19 Belmont Cragin
- 20 Hermosa
- 21 Avondale
- 22 Logan Square
- 23 Humboldt Park
- 24 West Town
- 25 Austin
- 26 West Garfield Park
- 27 East Garfield Park
- 28 Near West Side
- 29 North Lawndale
- 30 South Lawndale
- 31 Lower West Side
- 32 Loop
- 33 Near South Side
- 34 Armour Square
- 35 Douglas
- 36 Oakland
- 37 Fuller Park
- 38 Grand Boulevard
- 39 Kenwood

exhibit 10a.
chicago community areas and map

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 18-19 contain index crimes by Community Area. In order to group data by Community Area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a Community Area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by Community Area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify Community Areas.

- 40 Washington Park
- 41 Hyde Park
- 42 Woodlawn
- 43 South Shore
- 44 Chatham
- 45 Avalon Park
- 46 South Chicago
- 47 Burnside
- 48 Calumet Heights
- 49 Roseland
- 50 Pullman
- 51 South Deering
- 52 East Side
- 53 West Pullman
- 54 Riverdale
- 55 Hegewisch
- 56 Garfield Ridge
- 57 Archer Heights
- 58 Brighton Park
- 59 McKinley Park
- 60 Bridgeport
- 61 New City
- 62 West Elsdon
- 63 Gage Park
- 64 Clearing
- 65 West Lawn
- 66 Chicago Lawn
- 67 West Englewood
- 68 Englewood
- 69 Greater Grand Crossing
- 70 Ashburn
- 71 Auburn Gresham
- 72 Beverly
- 73 Washington Heights
- 74 Mount Greenwood
- 75 Morgan Park
- 76 O'Hare
- 77 Edgewater

chicago community areas

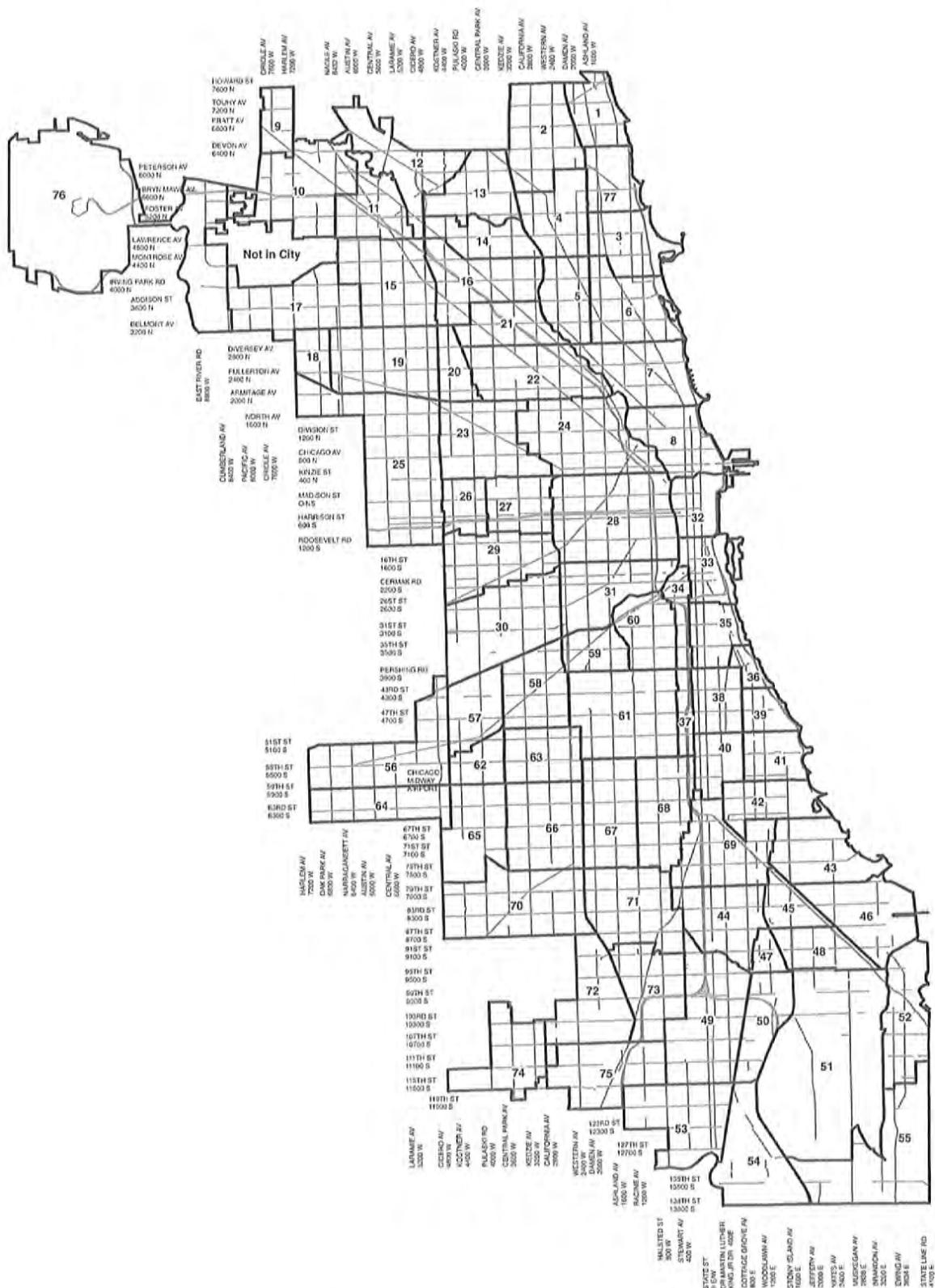


exhibit 10b. index crimes by community area, 2004

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault		Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault								
1 ROGERS PARK	6	21	392	85	132	479	1,495	260	15	2,885	
2 WEST RIDGE	0	21	192	43	73	416	1,508	444	8	2,705	
3 UPTOWN	2	25	213	75	121	325	1,685	233	5	2,684	
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	0	6	91	29	38	247	920	162	4	1,497	
5 NORTH CENTER	1	10	84	38	37	277	823	116	3	1,389	
6 LAKEVIEW	4	31	288	33	97	833	2,910	401	7	4,604	
7 LINCOLN PARK	1	15	219	45	78	650	2,906	335	5	4,254	
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	7	32	348	114	292	402	5,529	396	6	7,126	
9 EDISON PARK	0	3	3	4	6	26	73	9	2	126	
10 NORWOOD PARK	0	4	13	17	11	117	471	56	2	691	
11 JEFFERSON PARK	2	5	28	9	12	88	382	82	3	611	
12 FOREST GLEN	0	2	7	3	6	69	194	39	1	321	
13 NORTH PARK	1	4	35	13	12	132	438	110	5	750	
14 ALBANY PARK	4	14	155	49	54	192	813	211	2	1,494	
15 PORTAGE PARK	1	6	128	63	44	294	1,432	334	19	2,321	
16 IRVING PARK	4	25	154	78	67	324	1,092	377	8	2,129	
17 DUNNING	1	2	66	29	19	186	619	122	9	1,053	
18 MONTCLARE	0	0	14	10	10	73	264	95	1	467	
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	7	29	287	111	165	539	1,741	612	30	3,521	
20 HERMOSA	1	7	81	41	58	186	431	163	7	975	
21 AVONDALE	6	13	202	73	88	388	1,227	346	16	2,359	
22 LOGAN SQUARE	9	41	376	135	178	805	2,875	658	24	5,101	
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	14	54	495	239	443	588	2,026	609	36	4,504	
24 WEST TOWN	14	35	481	167	281	934	4,032	809	30	6,783	
25 AUSTIN	34	134	1,067	456	729	1,090	3,502	1,075	55	8,142	
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	7	28	305	134	315	197	843	277	15	2,121	
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	4	18	295	152	329	255	1,069	348	11	2,481	
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	11	35	421	149	316	388	4,371	762	7	6,460	
29 NORTH LAWNDALE	17	51	415	205	420	416	1,729	467	24	3,744	
30 SOUTH LAWNDALE	22	17	271	143	224	254	1,496	550	22	2,999	
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	8	11	109	122	116	210	1,037	298	6	1,917	
32 LOOP	2	11	142	47	57	165	4,796	180	2	5,402	
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	2	5	81	43	70	117	1,118	123	2	1,561	
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	1	2	80	21	24	81	481	89	0	779	
35 DOUGLAS	9	27	234	79	193	132	1,076	206	4	1,960	
36 OAKLAND	0	4	18	19	29	56	134	40	1	301	
37 FULLER PARK	4	4	70	25	33	53	264	68	1	522	
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	5	38	299	129	281	378	1,152	314	9	2,605	
39 KENWOOD	4	23	82	47	62	183	633	129	4	1,167	

exhibit 10b. index crimes by community area, 2004 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault		Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault								
40 WASHINGTON PARK	10	25	231	100	222	242	628	257	2	1,717	
41 HYDE PARK	3	12	202	30	35	244	1,043	236	1	1,806	
42 WOODLAWN	6	33	322	164	295	346	932	350	10	2,458	
43 SOUTH SHORE	20	66	626	260	435	1,014	2,030	704	24	5,179	
44 CHATHAM	8	48	455	180	248	678	1,967	625	7	4,216	
45 AVALON PARK	1	12	115	35	64	131	508	170	3	1,039	
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	15	27	319	195	225	363	1,416	431	7	2,998	
47 BURNSIDE	0	3	26	8	32	38	95	44	1	247	
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	2	15	131	41	53	155	458	229	3	1,087	
49 ROSELAND	16	59	462	242	364	520	1,679	524	27	3,893	
50 PULLMAN	0	7	49	47	53	79	348	98	1	682	
51 SOUTH DEERING	0	10	60	57	77	111	478	160	5	958	
52 EAST SIDE	1	12	38	36	67	150	341	151	7	803	
53 WEST PULLMAN	9	40	253	207	295	440	812	320	9	2,385	
54 RIVERDALE	3	9	74	63	110	57	220	79	1	616	
55 HEGEWISCH	1	1	24	19	22	66	163	53	5	354	
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	7	14	149	60	61	339	834	218	3	1,685	
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	6	62	14	33	158	433	109	5	821	
58 BRIGHTON PARK	3	23	150	79	101	345	820	316	13	1,850	
59 MCKINLEY PARK	0	2	52	49	52	171	504	173	8	1,011	
60 BRIDGEPORT	1	16	43	65	51	234	598	167	10	1,185	
61 NEW CITY	12	36	336	212	342	524	1,770	447	22	3,701	
62 WEST ELDON	2	6	47	21	21	150	363	108	3	721	
63 GAGE PARK	2	17	133	72	112	263	633	305	20	1,557	
64 CLEARING	0	3	27	29	25	202	372	132	6	796	
65 WEST LAWN	2	6	81	37	41	201	1,255	229	8	1,860	
66 CHICAGO LAWN	13	32	444	214	320	628	1,641	635	21	3,948	
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	20	82	419	315	614	653	1,643	547	38	4,331	
68 ENGLEWOOD	26	65	477	290	496	725	1,400	562	17	4,058	
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	17	59	531	239	378	704	1,575	699	19	4,221	
70 ASHBURN	2	15	179	76	60	254	773	246	6	1,611	
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	15	67	563	275	396	808	2,109	674	24	4,931	
72 BEVERLY	1	4	50	14	21	146	470	90	1	797	
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	5	24	199	104	106	212	957	287	12	1,906	
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	5	24	10	8	49	242	24	5	367	
75 MORGAN PARK	3	14	97	63	50	153	693	169	5	1,247	
76 O'HARE	0	3	7	18	10	28	687	107	1	861	
77 EDGEWATER	3	13	195	42	58	292	1,289	164	2	2,058	

exhibit 10c. community area population by race

Community Area	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1 ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2 WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3 UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5 NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6 LAKEVIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7 LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9 EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10 NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11 JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12 FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13 NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14 ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15 PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16 IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17 DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18 MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20 HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21 AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22 LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24 WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25 AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29 NORTH LAWNDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30 SOUTH LAWNDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	91,071
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	44,031
32 LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	16,388
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	9,509
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	12,032
35 DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	26,470
36 OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	6,110
37 FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	3,420
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	28,006
39 KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	18,363

exhibit 10c. community area population by race (continued)

Community Area	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41 HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42 WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43 SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44 CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45 AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47 BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49 ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50 PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51 SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52 EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53 WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54 RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55 HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58 BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59 MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60 BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61 NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62 WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63 GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64 CLEARING	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	22,331
65 WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66 CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68 ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70 ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72 BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74 MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75 MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76 O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77 EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

Note: See note on page 10 regarding demographic categories. Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC, from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1, March 2001.

chicago police districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police-community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of civilian-dressed tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

exhibit 11a. chicago police areas and districts

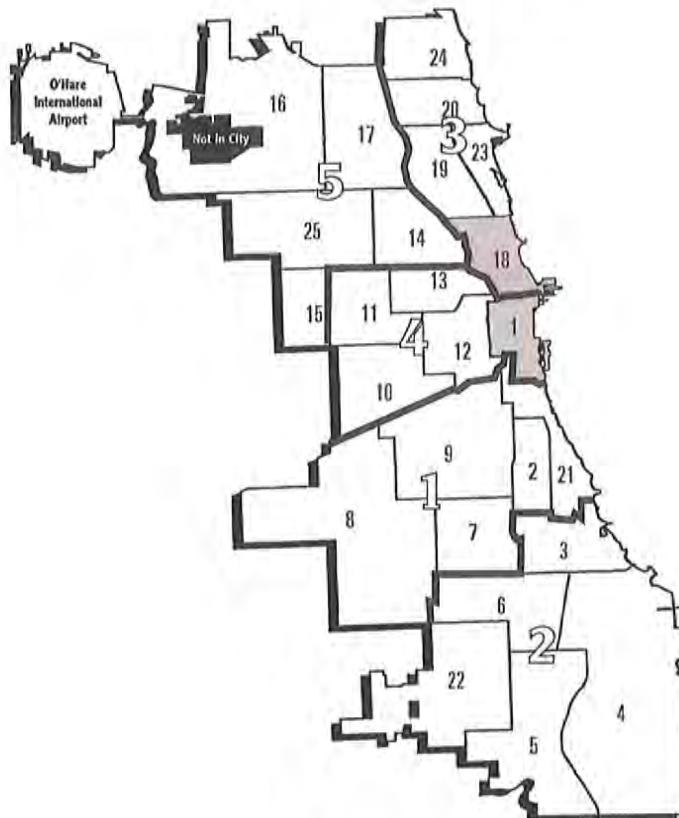


exhibit 11b. police district land areas

District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1 Central	3.94	22	14 Shakespeare	6.00	14
2 Wentworth	3.77	24	15 Austin	3.82	23
3 Grand Crossing	6.04	13	16 Jefferson Park	30.95	1
4 South Chicago	27.27	2	17 Albany Park	9.62	8
5 Calumet	12.80	6	18 Near North	4.69	19
6 Gresham	8.10	9	19 Belmont	5.57	15
7 Englewood	6.56	11	20 Lincoln	4.37	20
8 Chicago Lawn	23.12	3	21 Prairie	4.92	18
9 Deering	13.09	5	22 Morgan Park	13.46	4
10 Ogden	7.87	10	23 Town Hall	3.01	25
11 Harrison	6.11	12	24 Rogers Park	5.43	17
12 Monroe	5.47	16	25 Grand Central	10.91	7
13 Wood	4.21	21			

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

[chicago police districts]

Between 2003 and 2004, reported index crime decreased in 17 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in five districts, and was stable (less than one percent difference) in three districts. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 4.5 percent, with a range of 2.2 to 8.9 percent. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 5.8 percent, with a range of 2.4 to 12.6 percent.

exhibit 11c. index crimes by police district, 2004

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	4	16	254	102	135	303	6,692	417	4	7,927
2	20	82	634	273	591	664	2,164	631	12	5,071
3	31	111	964	457	808	1,416	3,104	1,121	35	8,047
4	28	104	991	495	709	1,335	4,139	1,519	40	9,360
5	22	105	699	507	745	969	2,566	860	33	6,506
6	32	132	1,222	535	771	1,700	4,533	1,532	33	10,490
7	46	155	981	646	1,163	1,454	3,242	1,222	58	8,967
8	27	97	1,112	505	637	2,105	6,242	1,904	67	12,696
9	23	85	674	456	618	1,440	4,092	1,297	59	8,744
10	40	65	647	328	616	669	3,188	1,036	44	6,633
11	25	93	1,058	446	1,012	808	3,235	1,013	43	7,733
12	14	30	302	188	274	446	3,594	716	9	5,573
13	7	21	372	163	291	579	3,188	677	24	5,322
14	17	68	695	237	365	1,362	4,903	1,079	36	8,762
15	21	90	710	328	496	627	2,121	652	37	5,082
16	4	25	238	137	95	755	3,405	672	36	5,367
17	10	48	412	170	161	795	3,293	879	19	5,787
18	8	40	490	142	338	778	7,348	566	6	9,716
19	2	32	335	81	141	1,209	3,598	514	13	5,925
20	2	26	237	83	117	465	2,022	356	7	3,315
21	10	50	482	133	216	612	2,945	603	9	5,060
22	13	58	490	236	251	750	3,014	749	32	5,593
23	4	33	313	63	114	504	2,775	361	7	4,174
24	9	42	650	134	216	964	3,313	714	22	6,064
25	29	98	933	412	594	1,710	5,093	1,663	88	10,620
Total	448	1,706	15,895	7,257	11,474	24,419	93,809	22,753	773	178,534

[chicago police districts]

exhibit 11d. police district population

District	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,967
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	1,067,716	909,478	755,215	131,747	31,544	2,895,700
Percent	36.9%	31.4%	26.1%	4.5%	1.1%	100.0%

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.
Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

[arrests]

arrests

Total arrests increased by 2.2 percent between 2003 and 2004. The 244,193 arrests in 2004 included 36,146 for index offenses (14.8 percent), 180,446 for non-index offenses (73.9 percent), and 27,601 on outstanding warrants (11.3 percent). Total index crime arrests decreased by 6.6 percent, with a range of 1.4 percent (arson) to 11.8 percent (motor vehicle theft) among the six individual categories which showed a decrease. In two index crime categories—robbery and aggravated assault/battery—the number of arrests was essentially stable between 2003 and 2004 (less than one percent increase each).

Total non-index crime arrests increased by 2.9 percent between 2003 and 2004, with a range of 1.2 percent (criminal sexual abuse) to 9.8 percent (prostitution) among the individual categories which showed an increase. Some non-index categories showed a decrease. The largest among these was in regard to manslaughter by negligence (46.4 percent) but the numbers involved were small. Other, noteworthy decreases were arrests for offenses against family and children (15.4 percent), forgery and counterfeiting (14.0 percent) and fraud (13.3 percent). Arrests for weapons violations and driving under the influence were essentially at their 2003 levels (less than one percent change each).

exhibit 12a. arrests, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	Change	% Change
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter (01A)*	472	432	-40	-8.5%
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	28	15	-13	-46.4%
Criminal Sexual Assault (02)*	603	559	-44	-7.3%
Robbery (03)*	2,909	2,915	6	0.2%
Aggravated Assault/Battery (04)*	5,586	5,621	35	0.6%
Burglary (05)*	3,325	2,986	-339	-10.2%
Larceny - Theft (except MV) (06)*	17,244	16,084	-1,160	-6.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft (07)*	8,402	7,411	-991	-11.8%
Simple Assault/Battery (08)	29,061	29,526	465	1.6%
Arson (09)*	140	138	-2	-1.4%
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	258	222	-36	-14.0%
Fraud (11)	1,962	1,702	-260	-13.3%
Vandalism (14)	4,401	4,500	99	2.2%
Weapon Violations (15)	4,824	4,818	-6	-0.1%
Prostitution (16)	5,523	6,062	539	9.8%
Sex Offenses - Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	2,118	2,144	26	1.2%
Narcotics Violations (18)	55,795	59,051	3,256	5.8%
Gambling (19)	2,662	2,828	166	6.2%
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	397	336	-61	-15.4%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	5,969	5,998	29	0.5%
Liquor Law Violations (22)	1,018	970	-48	-4.7%
Disorderly Conduct (24)	20,127	18,640	-1,487	-7.4%
All Other State Law Violations (26)	25,201	27,549	2,348	9.3%
Other Municipal Code Violations	10,778	10,996	218	2.0%
Traffic Violations	5,217	5,089	-128	-2.5%
Index Offenses (marked * above)	38,681	36,146	-2,535	-6.6%
Non-Index Offenses	175,339	180,446	5,107	2.9%
Warrant Arrests	24,941	27,601	2,660	10.7%
Total	238,961	244,193	5,232	2.2%

* Index Crime

exhibit 12b. arrests by offense classification, race, and gender, 2004

Offense Classification		African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	294	18	81	1	0	0	394
	— Female	31	4	3	0	0	0	38
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	10	1	4	0	0	0	15
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Sexual Assault (02)*	— Male	380	42	126	4	1	0	553
	— Female	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,176	109	414	16	2	3	2,720
	— Female	146	15	32	1	1	0	195
Aggravated Assault (04A)*	— Male	1,855	229	638	22	4	6	2,754
	— Female	546	32	42	1	0	0	621
Aggravated Battery (04B)*	— Male	1,388	111	285	10	1	1	1,796
	— Female	387	18	43	2	0	0	450
Burglary (05)*	— Male	1,874	282	692	6	2	5	2,861
	— Female	75	21	29	0	0	0	125
Larceny - Theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	8,184	1,557	1,570	77	12	16	11,416
	— Female	3,282	686	609	83	5	3	4,668
Motor Vehicle Theft (07)*	— Male	4,924	349	900	20	2	12	6,207
	— Female	909	141	151	2	1	0	1,204
Simple Assault (08A)	— Male	2,777	528	834	35	9	7	4,190
	— Female	834	87	88	3	1	2	1,015
Simple Battery (08B)	— Male	12,550	2,283	3,661	179	17	40	18,730
	— Female	4,485	368	705	22	5	1	5,586
	— X	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
Arson (09)*	— Male	70	18	33	0	0	0	121
	— Female	14	1	2	0	0	0	17
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	— Male	97	18	13	3	1	0	132
	— Female	65	10	13	1	0	1	90
Fraud (11)	— Male	902	198	213	8	1	5	1,327
	— Female	292	47	29	3	1	2	374
	— X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,970	614	1,137	40	2	1	3,764
	— Female	587	68	73	7	1	0	736
Weapon Violations (15)	— Male	3,178	232	1,021	20	0	3	4,454
	— Female	316	15	32	1	0	0	364
Prostitution (16)	— Male	535	207	591	30	8	3	1,374
	— Female	3,269	954	405	48	11	1	4,688
Sex Offenses	— Male	1,036	342	605	28	4	7	2,022
- Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	— Female	88	22	11	1	0	0	122
Narcotics Violations (18)	— Male	40,655	3,847	7,064	136	14	37	51,753
	— Female	5,756	934	583	15	6	3	7,297
	— X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gambling (19)	— Male	2,756	8	32	5	0	0	2,801
	— Female	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	— Male	89	19	34	1	1	0	144
	— Female	143	19	28	1	1	0	192
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	1,523	1,146	2,770	45	4	7	5,495
	— Female	177	208	109	7	2	0	503
Liquor Law Violations (22)	— Male	296	143	440	7	1	1	888
	— Female	29	26	26	0	0	1	82
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	9,551	1,621	5,397	63	40	18	16,690
	— Female	1,538	167	225	6	12	0	1,948
	— X	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
All Other State Law Violations (26)	— Male	17,157	2,089	3,481	94	21	26	22,868
	— Female	3,597	721	317	32	8	5	4,680
	— X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Municipal Code Violations	— Male	9,014	261	770	17	5	3	10,070
	— Female	805	63	49	3	4	0	924
	— X	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Traffic Violations	— Male	2,385	482	1,619	23	0	5	4,514
	— Female	350	119	97	4	0	3	573
	— X	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Warrant Arrests	— Male	16,202	2,358	3,655	101	20	31	22,367
	— Female	4,012	757	439	13	8	3	5,232
	— X	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
All Arrests	— Male	143,828	19,112	38,080	991	172	237	202,420
	— Female	31,765	5,503	4,141	256	67	25	41,757
	— X	5	1	6	0	0	4	16
Total All Arrests		175,598	24,616	42,227	1,247	239	266	244,193

exhibit 12c. arrests by offense classification, age, and gender, 2004

Offense Classification	16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.**	Total	
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter (01A)*	— Male — Female	22 0	118 5	86 6	145 25	23 2	394 38	
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	— Male — Female	1 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	0 0	15 0	
Criminal Sexual Assault (02)*	— Male — Female	56 2	84 1	104 0	243 3	66 0	553 6	
Robbery (03)*	— Male — Female	871 70	695 41	347 19	747 62	59 3	2,720 195	
Aggravated Assault (04A)*	— Male — Female	644 156	549 103	380 71	827 229	351 62	2,754 621	
Aggravated Battery (04B)*	— Male — Female	653 248	321 36	285 31	442 119	94 16	1,796 450	
Burglary (05)	— Male — Female	800 36	450 21	268 8	1,081 53	262 7	2,861 125	
Larceny - Theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male — Female	1,322 799	1,249 744	882 439	5,766 1,991	2,191 694	11,416 4,668	
Motor Vehicle Theft (07)*	— Male — Female	1,557 229	1,671 284	878 174	1,801 455	299 62	6,207 1,204	
Simple Assault (08A)	— Male — Female	677 259	667 208	526 100	1,669 361	650 87	4,190 1,015	
Simple Battery (08B)	— Male — Female — X	3,271 1,808 0	2,640 1,018 0	2,584 610 0	7,949 1,802 5	2,280 345 0	18,730 5,586 5	
Arson (09)*	— Male — Female	38 7	21 3	18 1	29 5	15 1	121 0	
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	— Male — Female	12 2	10 15	15 20	73 45	22 8	132 90	
Fraud (11)	— Male — Female — X	77 16 0	198 46 0	155 59 0	684 214 0	213 39 1	1,327 374 1	
Vandalism (14)	— Male — Female	1,159 137	817 143	505 111	1,016 290	266 55	3,764 736	
Weapon Violations (15)	— Male — Female	764 181	1,088 59	891 24	1,413 73	297 27	4,454 364	
Prostitution (16)	— Male — Female	11 17	128 344	176 427	837 3,491	222 407	1,374 4,688	
Sex Offenses	— Male	79	240	246	1,055	402	0	
- Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	— Female	4	13	11	87	6	122	
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male — Female — X	4,916 306 0	11,950 965 0	9,139 830 0	19,777 4,006 1	5,965 1,189 0	51,753 7,297 1	
Gambling (19)	— Male — Female	393 2	1,133 8	627 9	599 7	49 1	2,801 27	
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	— Male — Female	2 2	22 17	28 33	73 120	19 20	144 192	
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male — Female	17 0	390 45	915 79	3,209 312	959 67	5,495 503	
Liquor Laws (22)	— Male — Female	142 30	710 47	11 2	20 1	5 2	888 82	
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male — Female — X	1,732 392 0	3,111 320 2	3,015 238 0	6,460 771 0	2,362 226 0	16,690 1,948 2	
All Other State Law Violations (26)	— Male — Female — X	2,086 311 0	3,993 677 0	2,809 535 0	10,121 2,602 0	3,848 552 1	22,868 4,680 1	
Other Municipal Code Violation	— Male — Female — X	703 31 0	3,216 139 1	2,105 115 0	3,262 534 1	782 104 0	10,070 924 2	
Traffic Violations	— Male — Female — X	186 21 0	874 92 0	960 116 1	2,067 293 1	426 50 0	4,514 573 2	
Warrant Arrests	— Male — Female — X	859 144 1	3,258 518 0	3,791 631 0	11,357 3,316 1	3,101 623 0	22,367 5,232 2	
All Arrests	— Male — Female — X	23,050 5,210 1	39,607 5,912 3	31,752 4,699 1	82,726 21,267 9	25,228 4,655 2	202,420 41,757 16	
Total All Arrests		28,261	45,522	36,452	104,002	29,885	71	244,193

* Index Crime

** Includes arrests in which the age was 0.

[in the spotlight]

[domestic violence]

There were 215,884 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2004, a 1.6 percent increase from 2003. There was variability with respect to individual call types. Domestic battery calls increased by 6.0 percent, calls regarding the violation of an order of protection decreased by 2.3 percent, and domestic disturbance calls remained at their 2003 level (0.2 percent increase). Almost three-quarters (70.7 percent) of the 2004 calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 26.8 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.5 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. These figures are typical of recent years.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 12.5 among the districts, from 18.2 in the 19th District to 227.2 in the 7th District. Other, relatively high districts were the 11th (185.5), 3rd (161.7), 15th (159.9), and 2nd (155.3). Other, relatively low districts were the 16th (21.0), 23rd (23.5), 18th (28.1) and 17th (29.7). The Citywide rate was 74.5 calls per 1,000 residents.

**exhibit 13a.
domestic disturbance calls for service, 2003-2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	152,400	152,732	0.2%
Domestic Battery	54,536	57,793	6.0%
Violate Order of Protection	5,486	5,359	-2.3%
Total	212,422	215,884	1.6%

**exhibit 13b.
domestic violence calls for service by district, 2003-2004**

District	2003	2004	% Change
1	1,830	1,770	-3.3%
2	8,854	7,917	-10.6%
3	14,858	15,103	1.6%
4	15,042	14,974	-0.5%
5	12,919	13,643	5.6%
6	14,840	15,467	4.2%
7	20,258	20,809	2.7%
8	13,370	13,857	3.6%
9	11,461	11,332	-1.1%
10	10,512	10,799	2.7%
11	14,770	15,286	3.5%
12	3,950	3,814	-3.4%
13	3,560	3,758	5.6%
14	6,321	6,524	3.2%
15	11,254	11,634	3.4%
16	4,172	4,205	0.8%
17	4,650	4,665	0.3%
18	3,090	3,120	1.0%
19	2,053	1,961	-4.5%
20	2,832	2,832	0.0%
21	4,489	4,260	-5.1%
22	7,455	7,634	2.4%
23	2,454	2,311	-5.8%
24	6,144	6,415	4.4%
25	11,284	11,794	4.5%
Total	212,422	215,884	1.6%

[domestic violence]

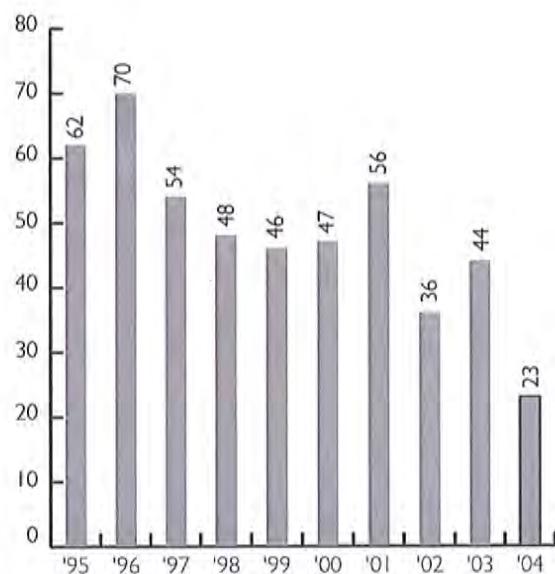
**exhibit 13c.
domestic-related arrests, 2003-2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,710	10,688	-0.2%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	115	127	10.4%
Battery - Unborn Child	0	0	—
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	27	25	-7.4%
Violation of Order of Protection	1,002	908	-9.4%
Stalking	15	11	-26.7%
Aggravated Stalking	6	4	-33.3%
Unlawful Restraint	26	19	-26.9%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	0	3	—
Total	11,901	11,785	-1.0%

Domestic-related arrests declined by 1.0 percent between 2003 and 2004. The overwhelming majority of arrests (90.7 percent) were for domestic battery, followed by violation of an order of protection (7.7 percent). The seven other categories in which 2004 arrests were made together accounted for 1.6 percent of the total.

Domestic-related homicides have shown a variable course over the last ten years, with four years of increase over the previous year, and five years of decline. The 2004 count of 23 is the lowest in the ten-year period, and a 47.7 percent decrease over 2003.

exhibit 13d. domestic-related homicides, 1995-2004



[dispersal activity]

Section 8-4-015 of the Municipal Code of Chicago directs the Superintendent of Police, in consultation with others inside and outside the Department, to identify areas of the City where gang loitering has enabled street gangs to establish control, intimidate others from entering those areas, or to conceal illegal activities. When a police officer observes one or more persons engaged in narcotics-related loitering in an area so designated, the officer informs such persons that they are engaged in loitering where such loitering is prohibited; orders such persons to disperse and remove themselves; and advises such persons they are subject to arrest if they fail to obey the order promptly or they engage in further, narcotics-related loitering at that location within the next three hours.

**exhibit 14.
2004 dispersal activity**

	2004
Dispersal Orders	16,679
Persons Dispersed	53,113
Arrest Incidents	154
Persons Arrested	314

[traffic safety]

exhibit 15a. roadside safety checks, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
DUI Arrests	248	261	5.2%
Open Liquor	116	92	-20.7%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	273	193	-29.3%
Unsafe Vehicles	53	39	-26.4%
License Violations*	593	647	9.1%
Insurance Violations	633	691	9.2%
Other Citations**	499	569	14.0%
Total Citations Issued	2,415	2,492	3.2%
Warnings Issued	149	42	-71.8%
Total Vehicles Checked	7,244	8,074	11.5%

Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

exhibit 15b. saturation patrols, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
DUI Arrests	70	60	-14.3%
Open Liquor	41	33	-19.5%
Speeding	1,997	1,537	-23.0%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	6,627	766	-88.4%
Unsafe Vehicles	118	109	-7.6%
License Violations*	1,076	393	-63.5%
Insurance Violations	1,008	686	-31.9%
Other Citations**	2,659	1,517	-42.9%
Total Citations Issued	13,596	5,101	-62.5%
Warnings Issued	1,006	377	-62.5%

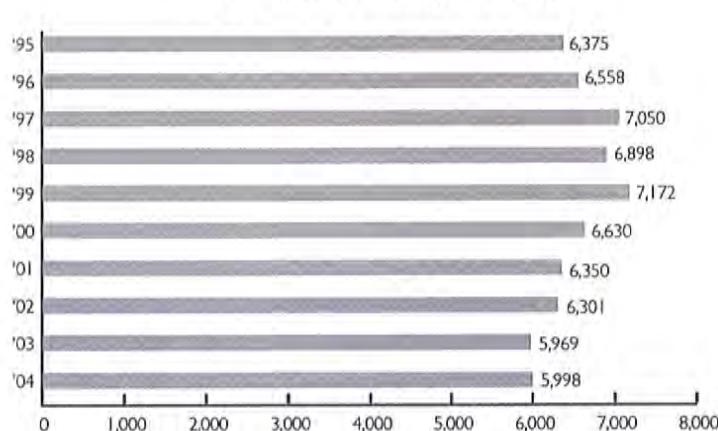
Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

Note:

* License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

** Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.



[juveniles]

exhibit 16a. youth investigations, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Missing Persons	20,789	19,863	-4.5%
DCFS Hotlines	3,461	3,062	-11.5%
Child Abduction - Family Related *	1,443	1,258	-12.8%
Child Abuse (Physical Only)	2,142	1,935	-9.7%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,341	1,176	-12.3%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 Special Investigations Unit *	930	901	-3.1%
Dependent/Neglect	956	703	-26.5%
Child Abandonment	21	121	476.2%
Total	31,083	29,019	-6.6%

* As of 2002, Unit 079 is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 13 years of age or younger.

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section decreased by 6.6 percent between 2003 and 2004. Among individual categories, the largest percentage of decreases were in dependent/neglect investigations (-26.5 percent), followed by child abduction-family related (-12.8 percent), sex offenses-family related (-12.3 percent), and situations reported through DCFS hotlines (-11.5 percent). Child abandonment investigations were the single category that increased. Although the increase was substantial in percentage terms (476.2 percent), it was based on small numbers.

Between 2003 and 2004, there was an overall decline of 17.9 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. This was largely driven by decreases in the number of juveniles processed for school absenteeism and curfew arrests, respectively. These two categories together accounted for almost three quarters (73.2 percent) of the juveniles processed by the Department in 2004, and almost all of the decrease (98.3 percent) between 2003 and 2004 among the specific categories that showed a decrease. Against the overall pattern of decline, there was an increase of 9.6 percent in the number of juveniles directed to Juvenile Court.

exhibit 16b. disposition of juveniles processed by the department, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
School Absentees	63,504	47,433	-25.3%
Curfew Arrests	34,250	26,590	-22.4%
Station Adjustments*	9,065	9,210	1.6%
Referred to Agencies	5,700	5,299	-7.0%
Referred to Family	3,365	3,911	16.2%
Directed to Juvenile Court	16,030	17,563	9.6%
Directed to Criminal Court	149	156	4.7%
Status Offenders**	246	235	-4.5%
Total	123,244	101,187	-17.9%

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a station adjustment. Station adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency.

** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

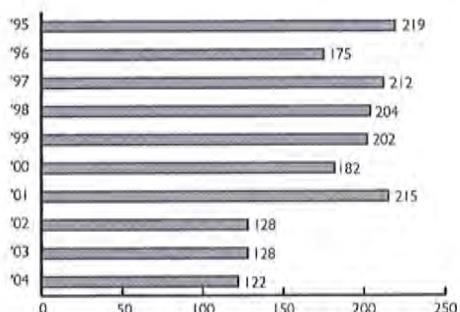
[hate crimes]

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 122 incidents reported in 2004 are a drop of 4.7 percent from the 128 in 2003.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crime in 2004, accounting for 52 reported incidents, or 42.6 percent of the total. African Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (38, or 73.1 percent) followed, at a substantially lower level, by Caucasians (19.2 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 34 incidents, or 27.9 percent of the reported total. Almost all of these were crimes against gay men (32, or 94.1 percent).

exhibit 17a. hate crimes, 1995-2004



**exhibit 17b.
hate crimes by offense, 2003-2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Assault/Agg. Assault	38	30	-21.1%
Battery/Agg. Battery	38	41	7.9%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	0	0	—
Criminal Damage to Property	30	27	-10.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	11	6	-45.5%
Harassment by Electronic Means/			
Harassment and Threats by Telephone	4	6	50.0%
Robbery/Armed/Agg/Attempt	3	2	-33.3%
Threats	1	5	400.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	3	5	66.7%
Total	128	122	-4.7%

*Other Criminal Offense includes Arson, Burglary, Criminal Trespass, Damage to Real Property, Theft, Unlawful Use of Weapons and Other Offenses, Intimidation.

Three hate crime categories represented 80.3 percent of the reported total in 2004: battery/aggravated battery (33.6 percent), assault/aggravated assault (24.6 percent), and criminal damage to property (22.1 percent). These were also the leading categories in 2003, accounting for 82.8 percent of that year's total.

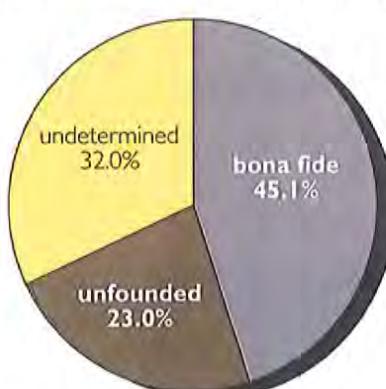
When their race and gender were known, 2004 hate crime offenders tended to be Caucasian males (47.1 percent) or African American males (37.6 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2003.

**exhibit 17c.
hate crimes by motive, 2003-2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Race	56	52	-7.1%
Sexual orientation	31	34	9.7%
National origin	22	22	0.0%
Religion	18	13	-27.8%
Other*	1	1	0.0%
Total	128	122	-4.7%

*Other includes gender and disability.

**exhibit 17d.
hate crime investigation dispositions, 2004**



[administration]

organization for command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of 228.5 square miles. The Department had 15,675 employees at the end of 2004, including 13,423 sworn police officers.

Office of the Superintendent

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as education and training, legal affairs, media relations, development of crime strategies, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations. The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each of these major operating units are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 38.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event. The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, crowd control at public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau:

the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division. The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence. The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations, labor relations, chaplain services, counseling and referral services for Department members and their families, Department vehicles, non-Department vehicles in Department custody, processing and distribution of mail and documents, inventoried evidence and recovered property, and telephonic incident reporting from the public.

Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

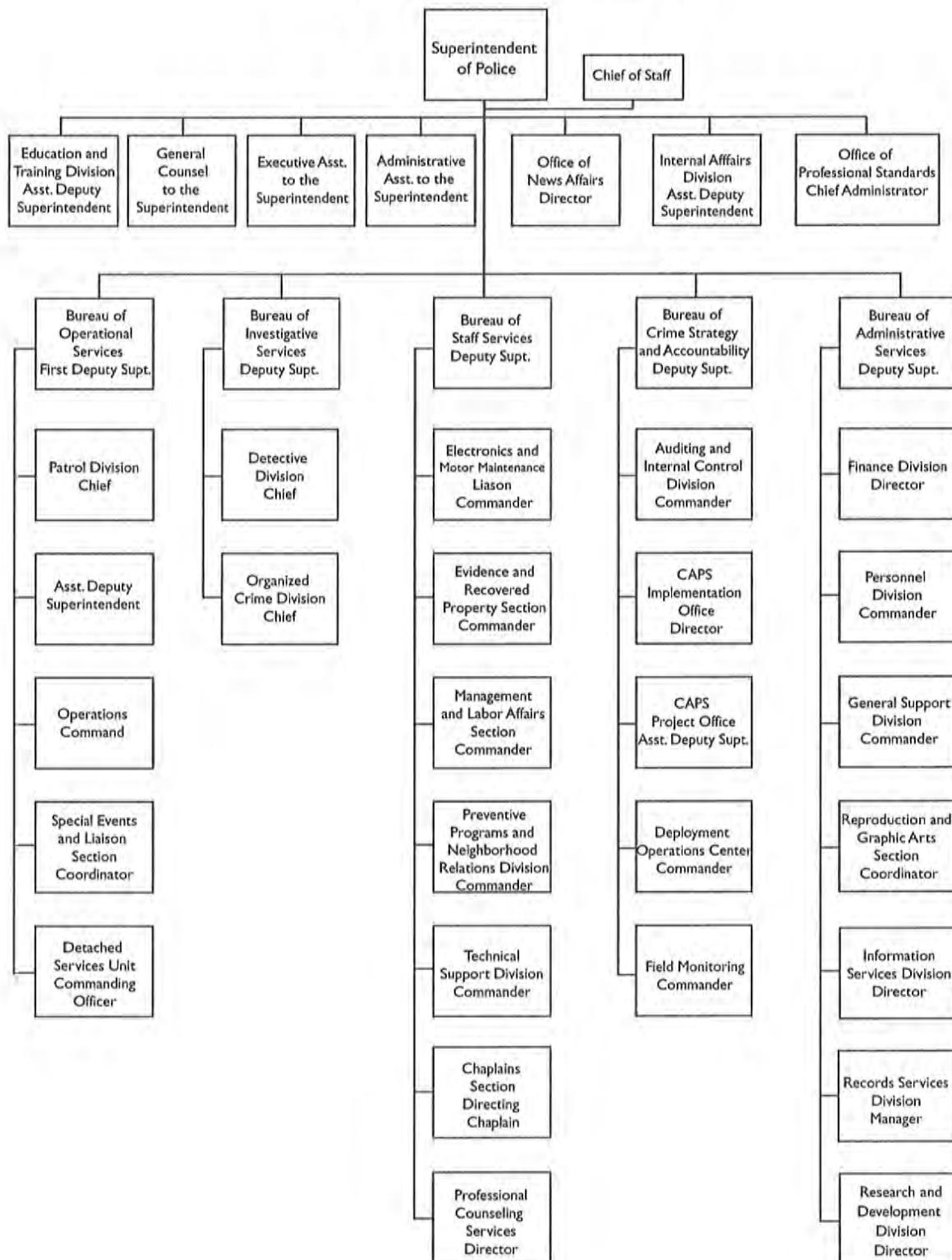
The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies. The Bureau also identifies emerging crime problems requiring additional Department resources; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternate Policing Strategy (CAPS); makes recommendations about the effective deployment of field units and monitors that deployment; and conducts audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Department activities relating to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; research, analysis, and data collection; grants administration; information services; records and facilities management; and statistical crime analysis. Additionally, the Bureau maintains the Department web-site and publishes key Department reports.

[organization for command]

exhibit 18. organization for command, 2004



[personnel]

exhibit 19a. personnel by race and gender, 2004

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
Caucasian	7,532	284	377	8,193
Male	6,020	129	15	6,164
Female	1,512	155	362	2,029
African American	3,480	733	545	4,758
Male	2,287	181	18	2,486
Female	1,193	552	527	2,272
Hispanic	2,119	123	139	2,381
Male	1,705	46	9	1,760
Female	414	77	130	621
Native American	25	2	2	29
Male	20	1	0	21
Female	5	1	2	8
Other	267	44	3	314
Male	236	31	1	268
Female	31	13	2	46
Total	13,423	1,186	1,066	15,675
Male	10,268	388	43	10,699
Female	3,155	798	1,023	4,976

exhibit 19b. languages spoken by sworn and civilian members

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,121	296	2417
Polish	199	13	212
German	138	21	159
French	114	24	138
Italian	100	29	129
Greek	81	7	88
Filipino	60	10	70
Arabic	53	8	61
Chinese	40	11	51
Russian	37	2	39
Assyrian	20	5	25
Lithuanian	22	2	24
Gaelic	12	11	23
Korean	22	1	23
Serbian	21	1	22
Ukrainian	18	4	22
Japanese	20	1	21
Croatian	18	0	18
Other*	172	40	212

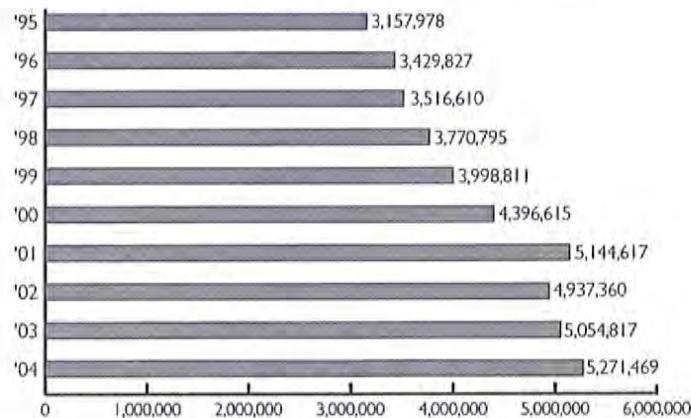
* "Other" includes Armenian, Belgian, Bengali, Bohemian, Czech, Dactylo, Danish, Dutch, Farsi, Finnish, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Jujrati, Labiomaniyan, Latvian, Lebanese, Macedonian, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian, Portuguese, Sicilian, Slovakian, Swedish, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese, Yiddish, Yugoslavian, and other languages.

The Chicago Police Department had 15,675 members at the end of 2004, a decrease of 3.5 percent from the 16,244 members at the end of 2003. Civilian members declined by 24.7 percent, from 1,576 to 1,186, while sworn and exempt members, and crossing guards, were essentially at their 2003 levels.

At the end of 2004, 31.7 percent of all Department members were women: 23.5 percent of sworn/exempt members, 67.3 percent of civilians, and 96.0 percent of crossing guards. The civilian figure is up by 5.2 percentage points from 2003, while the sworn/exempt and crossing guard figures are both within a percentage point of their 2003 counterparts.

Almost half (47.7 percent) of the Department's 2004 members were classified as minorities: African American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 43.9 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.1 percent of civilians, and 64.6 percent of crossing guards. These figures are close, or identical, to the 2003 percentages.

calls for service

exhibit 20a. 911 calls for service, 1995-2004

In 2004, calls to 911 increased by 4.3 percent over the previous year and reached an all-time high of 5,271,469. Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 20b as "Non-Emergency-746-6000." These calls declined by 7.2 percent in 2004. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency-MOII" (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information). These increased by 6.3 percent in 2004. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center decreased by 4.5 percent, while automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 5.4 percent.

exhibit 20b. incoming calls received, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
9-1-1	5,054,817	5,271,469	4.3%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS)	332,609	308,598	-7.2%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII)	3,425,503	3,642,812	6.3%
Administrative	340,779	325,319	-4.5%
Alarm	106,514	100,749	-5.4%
Total	9,260,222	9,648,947	4.2%

Correction factor added to these totals to reflect three days in July and one day in December in which calls answered were not recorded due to relocation of call takers. Daily rate over previous three months was substituted for each day.

exhibit 20c. foreign language outbound calls, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	77,785	80,113	3.0%
Language (911 Only)	49,145	49,854	1.4%

[community policing]

**exhibit 21a.
beat community meeting attendance, 2003-2004**

The number of beat community meetings in 2004 decreased by 3.1 percent from its 2003 level, while total attendees dropped by 11.6 percent. In an average month in 2004, 241 beat community meetings were held, each attended by 19 persons. Court Advocacy cases were up by 42.1 percent, while Court Advocacy volunteers were down by 5.2 percent, following an increase of 63.6 percent in 2003.

	2003	2004	% Change
Total Meetings	2,984	2,891	-3.1%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	249	241	-3.2%
Total Attendees	63,228	55,895	-11.6%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,269	4,658	-11.6%
Average Attendees per Meeting	21	19	-9.5%

**exhibit 21b.
court advocacy cases and volunteers, 2003-2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Total Cases	3,224	4,580	42.1%
Average Number of Cases/Month	268	382	42.5%
Total Volunteers	9,111	8,635	-5.2%
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	759	720	-5.1%

CAPS — Together We Can



The Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) brings police and community together to identify and solve local crime and disorder problems. Help make your neighborhood a safer and more enjoyable place to live by attending your beat community meetings and participating in other CAPS activities. You can learn more about the CAPS program and events in your district by visiting the CPD website at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police



allegations of misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

exhibit 22a. internal affairs division investigations, 2004

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,473	494
Civil Rights Violations	1,684	11
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	84	17
Verbal Abuse	416	24
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	165	58
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	281	77
Commission of a Crime	327	46
Civil Suits	57	0
Alcohol Abuse	25	17
Drug/Substance Abuse	13	10
Bribery/Official Corruption	9	0
Supervisory Responsibilities	21	16
Total	5,555	770

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

exhibit 22b. allegations of unreasonable force, 2004

	2004
1) Number of officers against whom an allegation was made	851
2) Total number of allegations made against such officers	1,009
3) Number of officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force.	75
4) Listing of investigations of allegations pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made.	145
5) Listing of allegations which board has determined not to file charges	988

This status report is published pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/10-1-18.1. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

* Reflects the number of individual police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made.

† This number reflects all investigations of unreasonable force, including multiple allegations against one officer; or any single allegation arising out of one incident or investigation and made against multiple officers in which case each officer named as an accused is counted separately.

‡ Not all investigations of allegations made in 2004 were completed in 2004.

§ This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2004 currently under investigation by OPS.

¶ Does not include investigations that OPS determined were Unfounded, or where OPS determined the officer's use of force was reasonable.

allegations of misconduct

exhibit 22c.
2004 recommended disciplinary actions
in sustained cases, IAD and OPS*

	2004
Reprimand	231
Suspended 1 to 5 days	330
Suspended 6 to 15 days	35
Suspended 16 to 30 days	48
Suspended 30 days	9
Separated from the Department	7
Total	660
Violation noted, no action	42
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,771
Hold - Penalty Not Served	29
Resigned while under investigation	84

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

exhibit 22d.
2004 excessive force complaints,
IAD and OPS

	2004
Complaints retained by OPS*	1,909
Complaints registers completed**	2,373
Unfounded (a)	1,518
Exonerated (b)	41
Not sustained (c)	713
Sustained (d)	101

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

* Source: Internal Affairs Division

** Source: Office of Professional Standards

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable, and proper.

(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove/disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

attacks against the police

There were 2,879 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2004, up by 32.0 percent from the 2,181 incidents in 2003. On average, each district had 115 incidents in 2004, but the number varied from 39 to 295 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (95.6 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (73.8 percent); outdoors (69.7 percent); and while working with a partner (67.0 percent). There was less consistency in the type of location where the battery occurred, the time of day and day of the week when the battery occurred, or the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 46.5 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack remained stable from 2003 to 2004 (48 officers in 2003, 49 officers in 2004). The average age of a battered officer in 2004 was 36, as compared to 41 for all Chicago police officers. Over half (54.5) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of the known battery offender was 28, as compared to 29 for all arrested offenders.

**exhibit 23a.
attacks against the police overview, 2004**

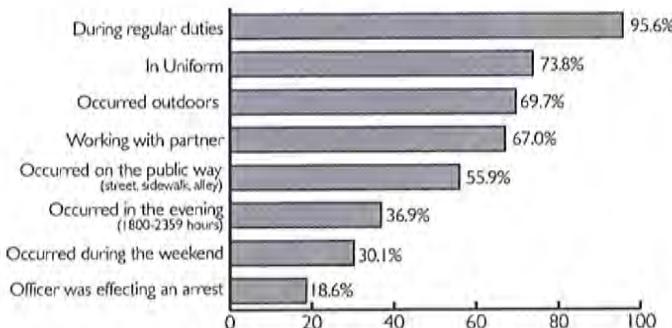


exhibit 23b. injury type, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
Fatal	0	0
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	48	49
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,192	1,289
No Injury	941	1,541
Total	2,181	2,879

**exhibit 23d.
age of police attacker, 2004**

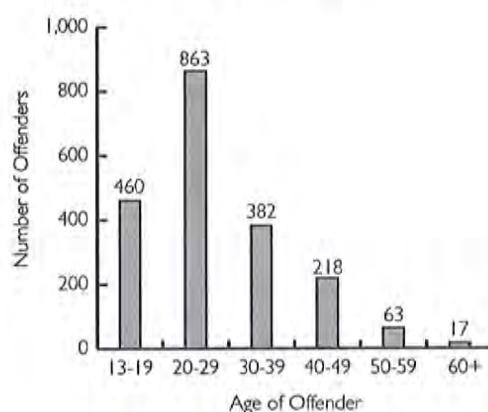
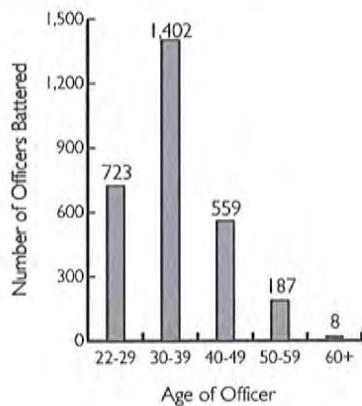


exhibit 23c. weapon type, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
Hands/Feet	1,522	1,971	29.5%
Mouth	121	142	17.4%
Firearm	119	151	26.9%
Verbal Threat	121	234	93.4%
Vehicle	47	62	31.9%
Knife	35	59	68.6%
Officer's Own Weapon	0	0	—
Other	216	260	20.4%
Total	2,181	2,879	32.0%

[attacks against the police]

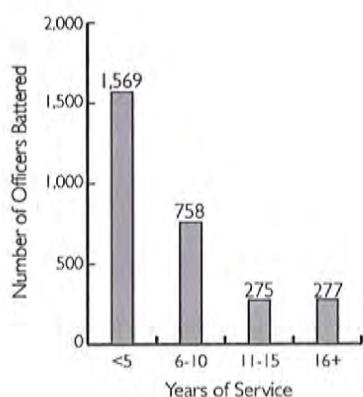
**exhibit 23e.
age of attacked officer, 2004**



**exhibit 23g.
attacks against officers by district, 2003-2004**

District	2003	2004	% Change
1	69	73	5.8%
2	80	111	38.8%
3	83	120	44.6%
4	86	141	64.0%
5	76	133	75.0%
6	150	175	16.7%
7	178	264	48.3%
8	132	163	23.5%
9	113	124	9.7%
10	68	143	110.3%
11	174	295	69.5%
12	34	52	52.9%
13	41	65	58.5%
14	77	110	42.9%
15	125	153	22.4%
16	69	52	-24.6%
17	38	74	94.7%
18	126	117	-7.1%
19	70	58	-17.1%
20	47	47	0.0%
21	36	39	8.3%
22	54	91	68.5%
23	78	55	-29.5%
24	71	74	4.2%
25	101	143	41.6%
Outside City	5	7	40.0%
Total	2,181	2,879	32.0%

**exhibit 23f.
attacked officer years of service, 2004**



[education and training]

The Education and Training Division trained eight recruit classes in 2004, graduating 397 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to seven classes and 430 recruits in 2003. The number of recruits graduated in 2004 is a decrease of 7.7 percent from the number in 2003.

Chicago recruits presently receive 1,015 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a ten-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 97 recruits, in three classes, for suburban police agencies. This is approximately the same number as in 2003 (99). Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

**exhibit 24.
education and training: number of trainees, 2003-2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Recruit Training	529	494	-6.6%
Chicago	430	397	-7.7%
Suburban	99	97	-2.0%
 Other Training	 11,882	 9,895	 -16.7%
Retreads/Retrainees*	93	85	-8.6%
In-Service	9,738	8,888	-8.7%
Pre-Service	430	301	-30.0%
Special training for outside agencies	641	251	-60.8%
Civilian	980	370	-62.2%
 Firearms Training	 26,017	 20,474	 -21.3%
Chicago	21,050	19,211	-8.7%
Outside agencies using range	641	251	-60.8%
PRISM (Firearms simulator training)	4,326	1,012	-76.6%
 Total	 38,428	 30,863	 -19.7%

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

budget

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation decreased by \$897,966 or less than one tenth of one percent, between 2003 and 2004. Two-thirds of this decrease (\$584,639, or 65.1 percent) was in personnel services, which represented 96.1 percent of the total appropriation in 2004, a figure typical of recent years. Other, notable decreases were in commodities (\$4,548,743, or 50.3 percent) and contractual services (\$2,965,279, or 20.6 percent).

exhibit 25a. annual appropriations, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	\$1,032,202,496	\$1,031,617,857
Contractual Services (a)	\$14,403,592	\$11,438,313
Travel	\$525	\$15,525
Commodities (b)	\$9,041,510	\$4,492,767
Equipment	\$35,350	\$31,500
Contingencies	\$45,000	\$45,000
For Specific Purposes – Financial	\$8,500,000	\$15,140,070
For Specific Purposes – General	\$1,800,909	\$1,800,384
Capital Equipment Note	\$8,000,000	\$8,550,000
Total	\$1,074,029,382	\$1,073,131,416

(a) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.

(b) Repair parts, materials and supplies.

exhibit 25b. salary schedule - sworn members, 2003-2004

Title	2003		2004	
	Salary		Salary	
Superintendent	\$159,288		\$165,720	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$147,936		\$153,912	
Deputy Superintendent	\$140,436		\$146,112	
	Starting	Maximum	Starting	Maximum
Chief	\$104,208	\$138,690	\$108,408	\$144,288
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$95,640	\$127,278	\$99,504	\$132,408
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$92,418	\$121,728	\$96,144	\$126,648
Captain, Watch Commander	\$68,802	\$97,200	\$71,580	\$103,146
Lieutenant	\$61,260	\$99,144	\$65,004	\$95,850
Sergeant*	\$55,224	\$84,422	\$55,224	\$84,422
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	\$49,452	\$74,946	\$51,450	\$77,976
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted or Field Training Officer	\$47,808	\$72,810	\$49,740	\$75,756
Police Officer	\$36,984	\$69,264	\$38,478	\$72,066

* 2004 salary figures for Sergeants were unavailable at the time of printing due to contract negotiations.

[fleet inventory]

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,610 vehicles in 2004, a decrease of 2.0 percent from the 3,683 vehicles in 2003. The most common vehicles in 2004, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (48.1 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (34.5 percent). The number of unmarked squad cars, although the second most-common vehicles in 2003 and 2004, actually decreased by 94, or 7.0 percent, between the two years. Other, noteworthy changes were an increase in the number of utility vehicles, from 11 to 26, and a decrease in the number of three wheel motorcycles, from 18 to 3.

exhibit 26. fleet inventory, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
Marked Squad Car	1,700	1,735
Unmarked Squad Car	1,339	1,245
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	189	183
Squadrols	120	118
P.A.P.V.	94	94
Canine Mini-Vans	34	34
CTA Security	32	32
Full-size Passenger Van	32	31
Patrol Mini-vans	20	18
Trailers	18	17
3-Wheel Motorcycles	18	3
Suburbans and Blazers	16	20
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	14	13
Prisoner Transport Vans	14	14
Utility Vehicles	11	26
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10	9
3-Wheel Cushman's	9	9
Boats	9	9
Station Wagons	4	0
Total	3,683	3,610

awards and honors

exhibit 27. awards granted, 2004

Police Blue Shield Award

An award granted to any sworn or civilian member who, as a result of accidental causes, has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. This award is limited to those cases resulting from an accident (e.g., a traffic accident, heart attack, or other nonviolent incident that occurs in the direct performance of police duty). 1

Police Blue Star Award

An award granted to any sworn member who has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. In addition, this award may be conferred if injury was averted by wearing body armor. This award is limited to those cases resulting from attack by an assailant, personal combat, or the performance of an act of valor. 6

Special Service Award

An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member whose service contributed to an event that has significant impact upon the historical directions and operations of the Department. 15

Recognition Ribbon Award

An award granted to any sworn member who receives an outside governmental agency award that is given by a municipal, county, state or federal agency, excluding awards issued while in the military, as a result of exceptional performance of duty and has brought credit to the Department and (1) is not issued a ribbon bar by the awarding agency or (2) the issued ribbon bar conflicts in size or design with current Department ribbon bars. 16

Superintendent's Award of Merit

An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding accomplishment that has resulted in improved administration, improved operation, or substantial savings in manpower or operational costs wherein the member has gone far beyond the requirements of his normal assignment to contribute to a more effective police service, or for outstanding police work that has brought great credit to the Department in a case of unusual public interest. 25

Arnold Mireles Special Partnership Award

An award presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact upon the quality of life within his community by identifying and resolving problems. 32

Superintendent's Award of Valor

An award granted to any sworn member of the Department for an act of outstanding bravery or heroism by which the member has demonstrated in great degree the characteristics of selflessness, personal courage, and devotion to duty. 34

Special Commendation

An award presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact on public safety or crime prevention. 35

Joint Operations Award

An award granted to sworn or civilian Department members and sworn or civilian members of another governmental or city agency whose efforts and participation in a broad multi-agency joint operation/event, spanning several days or more, significantly contributed to the overall success of the operation. 50

Police Officer of the Month Award

An award granted to a sworn member or each sworn member of a team whose performance of duty during a specific month was characterized by such exceptional professional skill that it is merited recognition by the entire Department. 82

Unit Meritorious Performance Award

An award granted to individual sworn or civilian members of a unit who exhibited exceptional professional skill and conduct during a coordinated action. 141

Life Saving Award

An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for a successful effort in saving a human life that involved exceptional courage or performance. 148

Problem Solving Award

An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member or member of the community who shows an exemplary effort to identify, analyze, and successfully respond to causes, conditions, and problems that may lead to crime and neighborhood disorder. 198

Department Commendation

An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding act or achievement that brings great credit to the Department and involves performance above and beyond that required by the member's basic assignment. 1,598

Total

2,381

for more information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

phone: 312-745-6071
fax: 312-745-6932
e-mail: police@cityofchicago.org

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet, where most reports are available at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. CrimeWatch airs in segments, every two hours, daily on the Chicago Works show airing on cable channels 23 and 49. It is shown in its entirety at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every three weeks. These stories of success are also summarized on the CPD website.

Chicago Police Department
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

www.cityofchicago.org/police